

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1812

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Lincoln Home National Historic Site Boundary Modification Act".

SEC. 2. LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Public Law 92-127 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 85 Stat. 347) is amended—

(1) in the first section—

(A) by striking "That, in order to" and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—To"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—The boundary of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site established under subsection (a) is modified as generally depicted on the map entitled 'Proposed Boundary Expansion of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site' and dated February 26, 2021.";

(2) in section 2—

(A) by striking the section designation and all that follows through "The" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 2. ADMINISTRATION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) ACCESSIBILITY.—To improve accessibility, the Secretary of the Interior shall modify the following areas located within the boundary of the Lincoln Home National Historic Site to provide universal design and accessibility by raising the height of the street to match the height of the sidewalk with no sloped surfaces:

"(1) The intersection at 8th Street and Jackson Street.

"(2) The area in front of the home of Abraham Lincoln.";

(3) in section 3, by striking the section designation and all that follows through "There are" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

"There are".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 232—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST JEWISH PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE WORLD AND THE POISONOUS RHETORIC FROM POLITICIANS AND OTHERS PROMOTED BY THE MEDIA THAT HAS HELPED INSPIRE SUCH VIOLENCE IS CONDEMNABLE AND HAS NO PLACE IN SOCIETY

Mr. HAWLEY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. ERNST, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. HAGERTY) submitted the following res-

olution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 232

Whereas Jews across the United States have been threatened, cursed at, spit on, burned, and physically attacked in at least 193 antisemitic acts of violence during the first week of the 2021 conflict between Israel and Palestinians;

Whereas pro-Palestinian protesters threatened, shoved, and threw fireworks at bystanders in the Diamond District of Midtown Manhattan, an area with many Jewish-owned businesses;

Whereas pro-Palestinian protesters punched, threw objects, and directed antisemitic slurs at a group of Jewish men eating at a restaurant in Los Angeles;

Whereas convoys of trucks bearing Palestinian flags drove through London shouting through loudspeakers: "F— the Jews", "F— their mothers", "F— their daughters", and "Rape their daughters";

Whereas an elderly Jewish man was beaten with sticks by a mob at a pro-Palestinian protest in Toronto;

Whereas a Member of Congress called Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu an "ethno-nationalist" on the floor of the House of Representatives and in a tweet accused the Israeli military of committing war crimes;

Whereas, after the announcement of a ceasefire in Israel, a Member of Congress tweeted, "The Israeli military's occupation continues. The blockade continues. The ethnic cleansing continues.";

Whereas a Member of Congress described Israel in a tweet as an "apartheid state"; and

Whereas a Member of Congress tweeted that the Israeli military response to Palestinian terrorist attacks was killing "babies, children and their parents" and that Palestinians are "being massacred": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns hatred and violence against Jews;

(2) denounces the poisonous anti-Israel rhetoric of elected officials that has inflamed hatred and inspired escalating violence against Jews;

(3) rejects the biased, incomplete, and inaccurate information promulgated by the news media in the United States about Israel and the Government of Israel's efforts to protect its citizens from terrorism;

(4) celebrates the innumerable contributions of American Jews to our Nation, culture, values, and way of life; and

(5) reaffirms its intent to ensure that Jews in the United States—

(A) are treated with dignity and respect; and

(B) receive the full protection of the law owed to them as citizens of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 233—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE IN SUPPORT OF A NATIONAL BIKE MONTH AND IN APPRECIATION OF CYCLISTS AND OTHERS FOR PROMOTING BICYCLE SAFETY AND THE BENEFITS OF CYCLING

Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 233

Whereas there are more than 57,000,000 adult cyclists in the United States;

Whereas recreational cycling is a safe, low-impact, aerobic activity for all ages;

Whereas when an individual cycles as a form of regular exercise, it may benefit the individual's health;

Whereas 870,000 people of the United States choose to commute by bicycle to work;

Whereas many communities in the United States officially recognize May 21st as "Bike to Work Day";

Whereas bicycle tourism contributes billions of dollars annually to the United States economy;

Whereas community leaders across the country in partnership with local officials have explored ways to increase access to outdoor bicycle recreation activities;

Whereas outdoor bicycle recreation became even more important during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas a National Bike Month would provide an opportunity to educate United States citizens about the importance of bicycle safety and the health benefits of cycling; and

Whereas the month of May has officially been celebrated as "National Bike Month" by the League of American Bicyclists and the majority of the international cycling community since 1956: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) United States citizens should observe a National Bike Month to educate citizens of the United States about the importance of bicycle safety and the health, transportation, and recreational benefits derived from cycling;

(2) health and transportation professionals and organizations should promote bicycle safety and the benefits of cycling; and

(3) United States citizens should applaud the millions of cyclists in the United States and the national and community organizations, individuals, volunteers, and professionals associated with cycling for promoting bicycle safety and the benefits of cycling.

SENATE RESOLUTION 234—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1921 TULSA RACE MASSACRE

Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 234

Whereas in the early 1900s many Black individuals and families settled throughout Oklahoma, setting up vibrant communities and dozens of all-Black towns. These individuals came looking for new opportunities, freedom, and a chance for a better life;

Whereas the most famous and prosperous of these Black communities was in Tulsa's Greenwood District;

Whereas O.W. Gurley, a wealthy Black business owner, moved to Tulsa in 1906 and purchased tracts of land sold primarily to Black individuals and families. The land stretched from Pine Street to the north to Archer Street on the south and Detroit Avenue on the west and the Midland Valley rail line on the east;

Whereas segregation and the inaccessibility of resources led O.W. Gurley and others to open a variety of commercial establishments, including rooming houses, grocery stores, barber shops, beauty salons, restaurants, clothiers, pharmacies, movie theaters, dance halls, pool halls, confectioneries, jitney services, and professional offices (such as for doctors, lawyers, dentists, and accountants);

Whereas the Greenwood District became a thriving community where Black business

owners, schools, and churches flourished and, by the late 1910s, it was the wealthiest Black community in the United States;

Whereas churches such as Vernon African Methodist Episcopal Church, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, First Baptist Church North Tulsa, Paradise Baptist Church, Metropolitan Baptist Church, and others became central to the family life and culture of the Greenwood District;

Whereas the Greenwood District became home to prominent professionals such as Dr. A.C. Jackson, who was known as the most skilled Black surgeon in the United States, and prominent attorney B.C. Franklin;

Whereas Ellis Walker Woods, who walked more than 500 miles from Memphis to Oklahoma, answered the call for African-American teachers and became the first principal of Booker T. Washington High School;

Whereas, by 1921, the community was home to thousands of Black residents who lived and worked in the most prosperous Black community in the United States;

Whereas the community earned the name the “Negro Wall Street of America” (later, simply known as the “Black Wall Street”) from the famed African-American author and educator, Booker T. Washington;

Whereas, as the opportunities for Black families grew, the community began to attract more Black families, business owners, well-educated professionals, and individuals fleeing racial oppression and discrimination in other States;

Whereas the town of Tullahassee, Oklahoma, founded in 1883, is regarded as one of the oldest surviving historically Black towns of Indian Territory;

Whereas the area where Tullahassee was founded was originally part of the Creek Nation and the town had an established school by 1850;

Whereas the town of Langston, Oklahoma, was founded in 1890 and named after John Mercer Langston, an African-American educator and Member of the House of Representatives from Virginia;

Whereas, 7 years later, the Oklahoma Territorial Legislature established the Colored Agricultural and Normal University (referred to in this preamble as “CANU”), which would later be renamed Langston University. The university has grown from 41 students in 1897 to more than 3,000 in 2021;

Whereas prominent Oklahomans such as Melvin Tolson, Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, Clara Luper, E. Melvin Porter, Frederick Moon, Marques Haynes, Zelia Breaux, Isaac W. Young, Inman Page, and Zella Black Patterson resided in Langston or called CANU home;

Whereas the town of Tatums, Oklahoma, founded in 1895, was named after brothers Lee B. Tatum and Eldridge “Doc” Tatum and found prosperity in 1929 when oil wells were drilled;

Whereas Norman Studios filmed *Black Gold*, a silent film, in Tatums and enlisted the citizens of the town and Marshal L. B. Tatums to be featured in the movie;

Whereas the town of Taft, Oklahoma, founded in 1902 on land allotted to Creek Freedman, changed its name from Twine to Taft to honor the then Secretary of War, later President, William Howard Taft. The town had a thriving business sector with 3 general stores, a drugstore, a brickyard, a soda pop factory, 2 hotels, and a bank;

Whereas the town of Grayson, Oklahoma, brimmed with 5 general stores, 2 blacksmiths, 2 drug stores, a cotton gin, and a physician soon after it was founded in 1902. Originally known as Wildcat, the town changed its name in 1909 to honor the Creek Chief George W. Grayson;

Whereas the town of Boley, Oklahoma, established in 1903 and named after J.B. Boley,

a railroad official of the Fort Smith and Western Railway, grew to be one of the wealthiest and largest Black towns in Oklahoma;

Whereas, only 5 years after being founded, Booker T. Washington visited Boley and wrote about the prosperity he had witnessed;

Whereas, in 2021, Boley still carries on their standing tradition of a Black community-based rodeo, now the oldest of its kind in the Nation;

Whereas the town of Rentiesville, Oklahoma, founded in 1903, was developed on 40 acres owned by William Rentie and Phoebe McIntosh;

Whereas John Hope Franklin, a prominent scholar of African-American history, was born in Rentiesville in 1915;

Whereas Franklin and his family later moved to Tulsa where Franklin graduated from Booker T. Washington High School, survived the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, and went on to become one of Oklahoma’s most decorated historians;

Whereas the town of Clearview, Oklahoma, founded in 1903 along the tracks of the Fort Smith and Western Railroad, was widely known for their baseball team;

Whereas, in the summer, people from surrounding counties would come to watch the baseball team play, turning the railroad tracks into substitute bleachers;

Whereas the town of Brooksville, Oklahoma, founded in 1903, was originally named Sewell. The town was renamed in 1912 to honor the first Black man in the area, A. R. Brooks;

Whereas, soon after the town of Brooksville was established, Rev. Jedson White founded the St. John’s Baptist Church;

Whereas George W. McLaurin, who was the first Black graduate at the University of Oklahoma, taught at the local school in Brooksville;

Whereas the town of Red Bird, Oklahoma, founded in 1907 along the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railway, was built on land allotted to the Creek Nation;

Whereas E. L. Barber was one of the original developers of the town of Red Bird, the first justice of peace of the town, and an early mayor;

Whereas, before Red Bird officially became a town, Barber had organized the First Baptist Church in 1889, which grew to be the largest church in Red Bird;

Whereas the town of Summit, Oklahoma, founded in 1910 along the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railway, grew because of the town’s railway depot;

Whereas Rev. L. W. Thomas organized the St. Thomas Baptist Church in the town of Summit and the congregation met without a building for 6 years until the congregation came together to build the church, which still stands in 2021;

Whereas the town of Vernon, Oklahoma, founded in 1911 on Tankard Ranch in the Creek Nation, was home to many trailblazers such as Ella Woods, who was the first postmaster, and Louise Wesley, who established the first school and church in the town;

Whereas, before the community of Vernon built the New Hope Baptist Church in 1917, the congregation conducted services underneath a tree. New Hope Baptist Church still stands in 2021 after more than 100 years;

Whereas the town of Lima, Oklahoma, founded in 1913 along the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, came together as a community to improve their town. Together, they built the Mount Zion Methodist Church in 1915, which still stands in 2021;

Whereas, the history of these historically Black towns is interwoven into the history of the State of Oklahoma and the residents

of these towns have achieved great successes and faced tremendous challenges;

Whereas the stories of the Black towns and communities in Oklahoma are inextricably linked to the events of May 30 to June 1, 1921, in the Greenwood District of North Tulsa, Oklahoma;

Whereas, on May 30, 1921, a young Black man named Dick Rowland was in downtown Tulsa, Oklahoma, and entered the Drexel Building to use the only bathroom in the area available to Black people;

Whereas an incident occurred on the elevator between Dick Rowland and Sarah Paige, the elevator operator, and Sarah Paige screamed;

Whereas, after a police investigation, the next day Dick Rowland was detained at the Tulsa Police Department for questioning before being moved to the Tulsa Courthouse for additional security;

Whereas, on May 31, 1921, the Tulsa Tribune released a sensationalist story claiming that a young Black male had attacked a White girl;

Whereas that story and long-simmering tensions in the city led to a large group of White individuals surrounding the courthouse to demand that Dick Rowland be released so that he could be lynched;

Whereas a group of Black men traveled to the courthouse to help defend Dick Rowland from the angry mob;

Whereas, after a scuffle at the downtown Tulsa courthouse, White rioters pursued Black men to the Greenwood District and the violence escalated;

Whereas houses and businesses were looted and burned throughout the Greenwood District and attacks lasted well into the next day before being quelled by the Oklahoma City National Guard;

Whereas, in less than 24 hours, 35 city blocks were destroyed by fires and 6,000 African-American individuals were detained;

Whereas, out of the 23 churches that were located in the Greenwood area prior to the 1921 Massacre, only 13 churches survived and only 3 churches were able to be rebuilt after being destroyed: Paradise Baptist Church, Mount Zion Baptist Church, and Vernon AME Church;

Whereas, outside of the massacre area, 5 churches were able to rebuild after being destroyed;

Whereas, the Black citizens in Tulsa began rebuilding the Greenwood District immediately, with Church services resuming the following Sunday;

Whereas this new Black Wall Street reached an economic peak in the mid-1940s but subsequently declined for many reasons that undermined the economic foundation of the community;

Whereas, almost 100 years later, the residents and businesses in the Greenwood District carry on the legacy of resilience and determination;

Whereas Greenwood is home to thousands of individuals and families who make important contributions to their city and the United States and there are countless minority-owned businesses in Greenwood that drive the local economy;

Whereas there is still much work to do to heal the community and ensure all people in Greenwood have the promise of a brighter tomorrow; and

Whereas Greenwood is a community still scarred by the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, but not defined by it; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre was the worst race massacre in the history of the United States;

(2) recognizes that because of the worst race massacre in the history of the United States, several hundred Black residents of

the Greenwood District were killed and thousands were made homeless overnight, and the most prosperous Black community in the United States was decimated;

(3) urges that the history of what happened in Tulsa during the course of those 2 days in 1921 be taught in the schools of the United States in a factual and accurate manner;

(4) recognizes the important work of groups such as the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre Centennial Commission, the John Hope Franklin Center for Reconciliation, and others who work tirelessly to ensure the story of the Greenwood District is accurately told and remembered;

(5) believes that while significant progress has been made in the 100 years since the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, there is still work to be done towards racial reconciliation, which can only be accomplished through open, respectful, and frank dialogue;

(6) encourages families of all races to invite families of different races to their homes to have discussions on race, with parents setting examples for their children on how to engage in a conversation that will build better understanding of, and respect for, people of different races;

(7) believes that the significance of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre and the complete history of the Greenwood District warrant the placement of the area on the National Registry of Historical Places and urges the Department of Interior to work with the community to accomplish this as soon as possible;

(8) hopes that the 100th anniversary weekend is a moment for the country to look to Tulsa to see how racial relations have changed during the last 100 years, to celebrate improvements, and to reflect upon the areas where more work is needed;

(9) urges all people of the United States to continue seeking greater understanding, dialogue, and closer connections to people of different races; and

(10) recognizes the need to help the remaining 13 Black towns in Oklahoma to preserve their historic legacy of political freedom and ensure their stories are known to future generations of Oklahomans and people of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 235—DESIGNATING MAY 15, 2021, AS “NATIONAL MPS AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas mucopolysaccharidosis (referred to in this preamble as “MPS”) are a group of genetically determined lysosomal storage diseases that render the human body incapable of producing certain enzymes needed to break down complex carbohydrates;

Whereas MPS diseases cause complex carbohydrates to be stored in almost every cell in the body, which progressively leads to cellular damage;

Whereas the cellular damage caused by MPS—

(1) adversely affects the human body by damaging the heart, lungs, bones, central nervous system, and other internal organs; and

(2) often results in intellectual disabilities, short stature, corneal damage, joint stiffness, loss of mobility, speech and hearing impairment, heart disease, hyperactivity, chronic respiratory problems, and, most painfully, a drastically shortened life span;

Whereas symptoms of MPS are usually not apparent at birth;

Whereas, without treatment, the life expectancy of an individual afflicted with MPS

begins to decrease at a very early stage in the life of that individual;

Whereas research has resulted in the development of limited treatments for some MPS diseases;

Whereas, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, promising advancements in the pursuit of treatments for additional MPS diseases are underway;

Whereas, despite the creation of new remedies, the blood-brain barrier continues to be a significant impediment to effectively treating the brain, which prevents the treatment of many of the symptoms of MPS;

Whereas the quality of life of individuals afflicted with MPS and the treatments available to those individuals will be enhanced through the development of early detection and early intervention techniques;

Whereas treatments for and research advancements relating to MPS are limited by a lack of awareness about MPS diseases;

Whereas the lack of awareness about MPS diseases extends to individuals within the medical community;

Whereas the cellular damage caused by MPS makes MPS a model for the study of many other degenerative genetic diseases; and

Whereas the development of effective therapies and a potential cure for MPS diseases can be accomplished by increased awareness, research, data collection, and information distribution: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 15, 2021, as “National MPS Awareness Day”; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National MPS Awareness Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 236—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. WORNICK

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 236

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Wornick*, Cr. No. 20-106, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony and, if necessary, documents from Bailey McCue, an employee of the office of former Senator Cory Gardner;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony or documents relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Bailey McCue, an employee of the office of former Senator Cory Gardner, and any other employee of the former Senator's office from whom relevant evidence may be necessary, are authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of *United States v. Wornick*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senator Gardner and any employees of his former office in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 237—APPROVING OF THE SALES OF DEFENSE ITEMS TO ISRAEL NOTIFIED TO CONGRESS ON MAY 5, 2021

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 237

Whereas, in the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), Congress reaffirmed that it is the policy of the United States to facilitate the common defense of the United States and friendly countries by entering into international arrangements with those countries through authorized sales of defense items;

Whereas, in the Arms Export Control Act, Congress established that it is “the sense of the Congress that all such sales be approved only when they are consistent with the foreign policy interests of the United States”;

Whereas section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(c)) requires that the President transmit to the leaders and relevant committees of Congress certifications for proposed licenses for the export of certain defense items to Israel in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more;

Whereas, on May 5, 2021, the Department of State transmitted to Congress certifications pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act for exports to Israel of defense items valued in excess of \$800,000,000, including munitions and defensive systems; and

Whereas, on January 19, 2021, in testimony to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, now-Secretary of State Blinken emphasized that the incoming Presidential administration's “commitment to Israel's security is sacrosanct and this is something that [now-President Biden] feels very strongly” and that “the foundation of our relationship is support for Israel's security”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) finds that the sales of defense items to Israel notified to Congress by the Department of State on May 5, 2021, are consistent with the foreign policy interests of the United States; and

(2) approves of those sales.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1974. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1975. Mr. WYDEN proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra.

SA 1976. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to